

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Handing Him His Hat

HUMAN groups everywhere are seeing in intoxicants an enemy more to be dreaded than invading armies or menacing hunger. And without waiting for the pressure of war or famine, these groups are fortifying themselves and their children against both war and famine by handing John Barleycorn his hat.

"In years to come, when we read the history of the past decade," says the Kansas City Star, "the red streak caused by the upheaval of Europe may be no broader than the white one which will represent the world's severing polite relations with John Barleycorn. If the military madness of Europe does result in the liquor sanity of the world, the war may be hailed as the greatest blessing to mankind since the advent of Christianity."

Russia surprised the world in abolishing the manufacture and use of vodka while the action of the French government in its relation to absinthe added proof to the fact that the great war is drink's death-knell the world over; for not only have the warring nations, under the strain and stress of unusual conditions, been almost forced to adopt such regulations, but the peoples at peace with each other and some of them not likely to be drawn into the whirlpool have been quietly handing John Barleycorn his hat.

Take for example Rumania. It is now a well known fact that the government of Rumania within the past three months has cut down the number of saloons within its territory nearly fifty per cent. There is Italy. No restrictive regulations have ever been enacted, much less enforced, by the government of Italy in regard to the liquor traffic until quite recently when the whole wine industry has been brought under strict government control.

Norway and Sweden have also made rapid progress since the war began in aggressive and popular campaigns for nation-wide prohibition. In both countries, the so-called Gothenberg system, which provides for the government use of all liquor profits, has fallen into ill repute and created widespread dissatisfaction among those who object to being made the partners in a trade hurtful and destructive to the best interests of the people.

Holland also advances along similar lines of reform. Fully one-half of the saloons have been put out of business through stringent measures.

Iceland was greatly influenced by the example of Russia, and its government ousted the booze entirely from its shores a year ago or more, while the women now have a popular song which they sing—"As long as water stays in the sea, liquor shall be barred from Iceland."

And so, while these movements have been quietly taking place among the older nations of the world, here in our own land the liquor interests are losing ground and their own leaders openly confess that they see the handwriting on the wall. In the six months between last September and last March, more of the United States went dry than in any previous ten-year period. The people of Colorado, Oregon, Arizona and Washington voted in large majorities against booze, while the legislatures of Alabama and Idaho put these States in the prohibition column long ago started by Maine and Kansas. The latest one to be added was North Carolina with its popular vote in favor of no saloons, making nineteen States in all listed as dry.

By the resurrection of an old Indian treaty in Minnesota several hundred saloons were abruptly put out of business. And while the resolution authorizing the submitting of prohibition to the nation failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote in congress last December, for the first time in the history of the anti-liquor movement a majority of the members of the house of representatives voted for it.

In no instance among the cases cited above has sentiment played any leading part.

That day has passed. The new grounds of appeal are economic necessity and industrial efficiency re-enforced by the facts which the scientists of the day have discovered in regard to the physical effects of alcohol upon the human system.

Interesting Election

TODAY will witness one of the biggest Prohibition fights that has ever taken place in the United States. The voters of Hennepin County, Minnesota, will decide before the sun sets tonight as to whether the saloons are to go or no. Hennepin County includes the city of Minneapolis and the reason the election is so important and the campaign so desperate is the fact that Minneapolis is really the first big city of the mainland to be involved in a Prohibition contest.

Already half of the area of the entire State is dry, including more than one-third of the population, but St. Paul and Minneapolis are still strongly entrenched as liquor forces and state elections are determined accordingly.

If then, Hennepin County goes dry today, the large and prosperous city of Minneapolis will be included in the Prohibition column and the liquor interests will be driven back from one of their strongest and best equipped trenches. The news of today's election will be awaited with interest.

The Border War

THE people of this nation ought not to lose sight of the situation along the Texas border. Great and absorbing as is the German problem and the question of the British embargo, this situation even more immediately touches the national honor.

What is the status of affairs? The southern counties of our big border State are in a condition of invasion and terror. It has been necessary to close the public schools throughout Cameron county because of the danger from marauding Mexican bandits. American citizens going about their business are kidnapped by these outlaws and are spirited across the border or are taken into waste places and held for ransom. American soldiers are shot down from across the Rio Grande by Mexican soldiers armed with American rifles and ammunition, which have been sold to them by consent of the government in Washington. In two counties, soldiers and citizens sleep with their arms by their sides, ready for any alarm. In recent battles, two American soldiers, two American citizens, three Texas rangers and fifteen Mexicans were killed, and some of these engagements were within the borders of the United States. Three American soldiers have been shot down by Carranzista troops while engaged in guarding one of the fords of the Rio Grande. An American trooper has been killed, beheaded and his mutilated head paraded as a war trophy.

The American military authorities report that the situation is "well in hand." But do these events we have recounted look as though such were the fact?

The whole situation seems incredible, a nightmare from which the nation is soon to awaken with a sigh of relief. Would this were so. Unfortunately if it is incredible, it is none the less real. That a country of a hundred million people, rich and powerful and resourceful, should fail to keep its boundaries secure against a few wandering bandits, that it should suffer the terrorization of whole counties as though those portions of the nation were frontier strips of some one of the Balkan states, is inexpressibly disgraceful. Is it any wonder that Venustiano Carranza despises both the American nation and the American government?

Latest In Submarines

UNCLE SAM has announced the appearance of his 1915 submarine. To put the matter that way, whereby there is implication that models for submarines change from year to year is literally exact, says the Portland Telegram. For it is the fact that the automobile and the submarine have practically developed together.

Less than fifteen years ago a test run of one hundred miles would have been considered as about the limit for the best automobile built, whereas today the covering of that distance by almost any car would be considered part of the day's work. So the cruising radius of the early types of submarines, even that of the F-4, sunk at Honolulu, which was the 1907 model, is not to be compared with that of the boats now built. And it may be said in passing that all glory for capability in this direction does not go to the German builders, either; for the K-type of boat now being built in the United States, the latest model with guns mounted, has a cruising radius of nearly 600 miles.

The letter indication of submarines is significant in that it denotes the sequence of the model, by which we may know that the K boat is five times removed in improvement from the F model of 1907. That means the building of five constantly improved models in a period of eight years. It is safe to say that the development of the submarine to its ultimate defensive and offensive power has just begun, and that in the production of the most effective models Uncle Sam will be no whit behind other builders.

Wallow Or Be Rolled

MR. BRYAN is quoted as saying that "if any of the madmen of Europe should challenge us, our nation would be justified in saying, 'No, we will not battle with you; we have 100,000,000 of people to guard, we have countless ideals to preserve, and we will not go down and wallow in the mud of war with you.'"

But suppose, says the Portland Oregonian, that these madmen should undertake to roll us in "the mud of war" regardless of our objection to wallowing with them—that is the question to consider. Shall we provide ourselves with a good, stout club wherewith to fell the madmen and give them a surfeit of wallowing or shall we meekly submit to being rolled? If Serbia had refused to wallow, she would have been rolled; so would Belgium.

If we have to choose, we would risk having to wallow and give the other fellow his full share of the mud rather than be rolled and get it all ourselves. But perhaps that is a base, militarist view to take.

Those Who Are Honored

LIFE and death are small affairs when there is war. When there is no war they are greater than any other consideration, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An automobile, an ambulance, a police emergency wagon dashes through the city streets. "It is a matter of life and death." That is sufficient excuse for infringement of statute or ordinance. That a life may be saved other lives may be endangered.

But what is life or death in war? Normal and substantial values are forgotten. The individual is nothing. This or that great scientist or poet or sportsman or mechanical expert may be killed, and he is reckoned only as an insignificant unit of a vast whole. He counts no more than any other human target. The philosopher is of no more value than the slum loafer. Both carry guns equally well, both offer equal targets for the enemy's marksmen.

This absolute equality between the living and the dead is forcefully illustrated by the honor list given out from time to time by the British newspapers. German and French newspapers doubtless give out similar lists, but they are not available. The British list makes no distinction between the living and the dead. A man who has braved great peril is rewarded. That he may be in an unmarked grave in a distant land is a matter of no consequence. His honors then go to his heirs. If he chances to be alive after his heroism he is paraded before an army and set up as a high example for emulation.

It is an age of individualism. A development which reduces the individual to zero is an anachronism. Honors that are paid with equal facility to the quick and the dead are a sufficient indication that the times are awry.

A living man is worth infinitely more than a dead one. War, alone, fails to recognize the distinction. War is, therefore, not of the twentieth century. It is a recrudescence of barbarism, a horror that exists only because the world has lost, for a time, its power of ratiocination.

Is Wilson Alone Right?

PRESIDENT WILSON should remember the fate of Cleveland and beware, says the Portland Oregonian. He undertook to "bull things through" congress, and, though he succeeded there, he split his party and sentenced it to twenty years' purgatory under Bryan's leadership. Mr. Wilson may bull his Ship Purchase Bill through congress, but his party is very likely to split on the question, and both he and his party will surely be punished for the fiasco which will as surely follow. There is no escape for a President and a party which go directly counter to public opinion.

That public opinion is opposed to the Ship Purchase Bill is proved by the overwhelming adverse vote of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States. These bodies are no mere handfuls of leaders in business. They are composed of the great body of business men of their respective communities, as is the Portland Chamber with nearly 5000 members. These men are of all parties. There is among them doubtless as large a proportion of Democrats as there is among the population at large. These Democratic business men would naturally incline to support a measure fathered by the leader of their party. Their business sense, applied to public affairs, compels them to oppose that measure.

Do the President and the secretary of the treasury presume to say that they are right and that the composite business sense of the country is wrong? Are they the repositories of all the wisdom in the country? The political support which they have received in congress has no significance as a guide to the public judgement, for it comes from the thick-and-thin supporters of the Administration. A safer guide is the opposition of those independent Democrats who refuse to be blinded to the inherent folly of ship-purchase and whose judgement cannot be swayed, nor their voices silenced, nor their votes controlled by party dictation.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION
Wholesale Only. September 30, 1915.

BUTTER AND EGGS		POULTRY	
Eggs scarce, demand good.		Broilers, lb. 2 to 3 lbs.	35 to 37 1/2
Island tub butter, lb.	28 to 30	Young roosters, lb.	25
Fresh Island eggs, doz.	35	Hens, good condition, lb.	25 to 27 1/2
Duck eggs, doz.	45	Turkeys, 1 lb.	35
		Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	25 to 30
		Ducks, Pekin, lb.	25 to 30
		Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb. ....	.03 1/2
Beans, string, wax, lb. ....	.04
Beans, Lima, in pod, lb. ....	.03 1/2
Beans, Dry.	
Beans, Maui red, cwt.	5.00
Beans, calico, cwt.	4.40
Beans, small white, cwt.	5.00
Peas, dried, cwt.	3.75
Peas, green, cwt.	3.00
Carrots, doz. bunches (1 lb.	30
Carrots, doz. bunches (1 lb.	40
Cabbage, cwt.	3.00
Corn, sweet, 100 ears, 1.50 to 2.00	
Corn, Haw. small yellow, 38.00 to 40.00	
Corn, Haw. large yellow, 36.00 to 38.00	

FRUITS	
Alligator pears, doz.	25 to 1.00
Bananas, Chinese, brack., 30 to 50	
Bananas, cooking, bunch 25 to 1.00	
Breadfruit, doz.	25 to .60
Figs, 100 ....	.85
Grapes, Isabella, lb. ....	.08 to .10

LIVESTOCK
Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought by weight, dressed.
At live weight. They are taken by the
meat companies, dressed, and paid for
Hogs, 150 lbs and over, .09 to .11

DRESSED MEATS	
Beef, lb. ....	.11 to .12
Veal, lb. ....	.12 to .13
Pork, lb. ....	.15 to .18

HIDES, Wet Salted	
Steer, No. 1, lb. ....	.15 1/2
Steer, No. 2, lb. ....	.14 1/2
Kips, lb. ....	.15 1/2

FEED	
Corn, small yellow, ton, 41.00 to 42.00	
Corn, large yellow, ton, 38.00 to 41.00	
Corn, cracked, ton, 42.50 to 43.00	
Brass, ton, 31.50 to 32.00	
Barley, ton, 31.00 to 31.50	
Scratch feed, ton, 42.50 to 43.00	

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Ewa, corner Nuuanu and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

September 30, 1915.
During the past week there has been very little change in the local market.

Island eggs continue scarce and in good demand.
The demand for poultry has fallen off a little and there are quite a few Muscovy ducks in the market. There seems to be very little sale for Pekin ducks, most people preferring the Muscovy. No definite word has been received re the number of turkeys to be put on the market during the coming holiday season, but it is thought that the shipments will be small and that prices will be higher than last year.

Quotations received from our San Francisco office indicate that there is good demand for Maui red beans at the present time but there are very few if any to be sold and the crop which will mature next month has already been contracted for. It seems that this bean will find a ready market in California at a good price in spite of the fact that there are a good many Red Kidney beans raised in that state.

Calico beans are not known on the Pacific Coast and cannot be sold there. Some of this variety went to the Coast from the last crop had to be brought back for sale.
There is good sale for Hawaiian corn at \$36.00 to \$40.00, depending on the size and condition. Most of the corn grown in the Islands is too large to bring a good price as poultry food and a good deal of it is too white. The Chinese who use most of the corn to feed to ducks will not buy the large white, even at a much lower figure, when they can get the small yellow. They say that the white corn is "sick" and not as nourishing as the small yellow. Whether this is true or not, the producer should grow the crop that is wanted by the consumer and for which he is willing to pay a good price. If the corn grown in the Islands were as small as that received from the mainland, the Hawaiian producer would receive a much better price and have a ready sale.

Peasants continue to bring a very low price. Large shipments from the Orient sometime ago overtook the dealers and it is now difficult to place peas out, come to the market with very dirty hulls, which spoils the sale of them in competition with the cheap imported peas which are properly cleaned.

Island Irish potatoes are selling fairly well considering the low price of California potatoes. Maui potatoes are

NEW LIGHT GIVEN ON MILLER STORY

Failure To Call Upon General Probable Cause of Frosty Reception

An army officer who arrived in the transport Thomas from Manila last night does not believe that any orders were issued by Washington or by the Insular Government to officials and army officers in the Philippines not to talk with Representative C. C. Miller of Minnesota, who was here a month ago from Manila for San Francisco. At least, he does not believe that army officers were ordered to withhold information from the Minnesota Republican, and he ascribes whatever difficulty he may have had in obtaining information from them to another cause altogether.

When here in September, Representative Miller said that orders were sent to the highest officials of the United States government in the Philippines not to aid him in his investigation; that men in the government service were talking to him were removed, and that others were terrorized into remaining silent.

This army officer did not believe that any such orders had been given officials and especially to army officers. "The administration is Democratic, and naturally wishes to put its best foot forward, of course," he said.

But if Representative Miller did fail to get what he wished from the army and particularly from the office of Major General Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Philippine department, the cause might not be difficult to find.

Failed To Pay Respects
"I heard that Representative Miller did not call upon the commanding general, who is a man of great prominence in the Philippines, until he wished to seek information. Naturally, he met with a cool reception then. This is the only reason of which I know, and it is merely what I heard. We met Representative Miller at the post"—naming the fort where he was stationed—"and we thought him a fine fellow."

better this year than last and are better graded.

Due to the fact that transportation is limited for bananas to the Coast, the market is over supplied and bananas are very cheap.

Watermelons have been more plentiful this year than ever before due to the fact that the melon fly has not attacked the crop with as much vigor as in previous years. It is hoped that this crop can be grown successfully from now on and that the price will drop to the point where every one can eat melons and still give the grower good return for his labor. In California a short time ago watermelons sold for 3-4 cent a pound in car load lots. The Marketing Division is now selling its dressed beef, pork and mutton direct to wholesale consumers instead of giving it to wholesale meat concerns on consignment. This method has proved to be very satisfactory. If the Division could get a regular supply of dressed meat there would be no difficulty in placing it. The greatest present difficulty is in knowing when to depend on consignors for supplies. Often produce is promised for which orders are solicited for delivery on certain days and when that day comes the consignee does not send the goods. This loss to the sale of the produce and also the customer for other consignors. Producers should be careful to make shipments when they promise them.

A. T. LONGLEY.

GOVERNOR NAMES LOAN COMMISSION

His Attitude In Certain Points Surprises Supervisors, Who Disagree

Naming the Territorial loan fund commission for Oahu and giving each member a copy of his opinions on what they ought to do, Governor Plakham yesterday opened up a question form of debate of sufficient importance to hold the civic boards for some time to come.

The commission contains two members ex-officio, Charles R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, and John C. Lane, mayor of Honolulu, the other members being Lester Petrie, E. G. Imensenberg and A. D. Castro.

The lengthy letter which each new commissioner received with his commission, apparently intended as a sort of charter for his conduct, had for its most important feature the Governor's emphatic condemnation of the use of \$20,000 of loan funds for the purpose of a preliminary water survey.

The reason the Governor gives is that he signed the loan fund bill only on the understanding that the hundred and odd thousand dollars appropriated for the Honolulu water system be expended for an "ultimate unit."

Supervisors Surprised
The spirits of the city supervisors yesterday were considerably dampened. They have already appropriated \$20,000 for a water survey, based on the recommendations of a strong committee appointed by the mayor. Following this, however, they requested that this money be taken out of the loan fund, throwing just that much more into the city-treasury for other purposes.

"If the loan fund commission will not allow this money out of its funds," stated Supervisor Shingle, last night, "our appropriation will stand."

Another supervisor expressed the opinion that "The Governor was out of his pasture," and similar comment was heard in other city quarters. It had not crystallized, however, into any definite opinion on the Governor's peculiar action.

HENRY AKI FREED BY ANOTHER JURY

Second Panel Fails To Agree On Charge of Breaking Traffic Law

Henry Aki was discharged last night by Judge Ashford, two jury disagreements in a week's time operating as an acquittal in his case. Aki had been charged and tried for violating a section of one of the city traffic ordinances. He was accused of having refused to give another vehicle driver the right of way.

In the first case the jury was out about seven hours, while in yesterday's trial the jurors wrestled for six hours and finally gave up all attempts at agreeing and reported a mistrial. The jury had been out only a few minutes yesterday when it sent in word by Clerk Cullen that it could not agree.

"Tell that jury," Judge Ashford directed Cullen, "that they need not send in any messages like that until seven o'clock, don't you bring any more messages like that into this court."

SHIP ARRIVALS

SET A NEW MARK

More Persons Land In Nine Months of 1915 Than Twelve of Previous Year

Figures given out yesterday by the Hawaii Promotion Committee show that more persons arrived here the first nine months of 1915 than in the twelve months of 1914.

Including the passenger list of the Manoa, which arrives here this morning, 7933 persons have come to Honolulu, this year. The records show that 7886 persons came here in 1914. Through passengers are not included in these figures.

"In the face of the Pacific Mail's withdrawal of six steamers and the temporary loss of the Sierra," said Secretary Taylor, "this record seems unusually good."

KAUAI IS SELECTED FOR NEXT 'Y. M.' SUMMER CAMP

Kauai will be the next site of the Y. M. C. A. boys' summer camp, Hanalei bay having been selected. Charles F. Loomis, boys' secretary, announced this yesterday, stating that the site was ideal for the purpose, affording sea-bathing, river boating and mountain climbing, and he hopes as many boys as possible will make the trip. The plans of the boys' department include Christmas in the volcano country on Hawaii and Maui for the Easter holidays.

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